

100

1 Kakwerais  
2 Because all they looked at was profit.  
3 They didn't look at the harm that it was  
4 going to create. They are the most  
5 irresponsible people on earth for doing  
6 what they've done. And now the sad  
7 thing is is that they want to ask,  
8 they're asking for your approval to give  
9 them a pass on this. And I don't think  
10 it's right. It's wrong.

20 Well, I'm sure if you look through  
21 their judicial system you'll see that a  
22 lot of people that have done less to  
23 harm the earth, never even harmed the  
24 earth, maybe some of them are in jail  
25 for 45 years. But people that have

1 Kakwerais

2 harmed the earth and harmed millions are  
3 being helped by the United States. So I  
4 think that they have a responsibility to  
5 do what's right. And like I said  
6 earlier that there is other people too  
7 in other places that have something to  
8 say.

9 Because these people, General  
10 Motors, they went and they had no  
11 respect for anything. They just went  
12 and dumped all that poison. And now if  
13 you read in the paper they're so proud,  
14 they're almost getting to zero waste at  
15 their facilities, zero waste. What  
16 about all the waste that they left  
17 behind? They've got to be responsible  
18 for that. They destroyed the water, the  
19 air, the land and the minds of the  
20 people.

21 And I don't think that they -- this  
22 reminds me like a Ponzi kind of thing  
23 is, you know that Madoff guy, he scammed  
24 all these people. That's what that  
25 reminds me of. Because that's what they

20 So I am a hundred percent as I said  
21 before, against the proposed settlement.  
22 Because all it does is let General  
23 Motors off the hook, and it's kind of  
24 like a Ponzi scheme of papers. 8,000, I  
25 think 8,441 documents. You can go on

13 MR. CASEY: Thank you very much.  
14 And on behalf of D O J, US Attorneys  
15 Office Southern District of New York,  
16 EPA Region 2, and everybody here I  
17 personally want to thank you for coming  
18 out. I know the weather is pretty bad  
19 tonight, even for you folks that the  
20 live here. But I appreciate your coming  
21 out, I appreciate your comments. I've  
22 learned a lot. I really appreciate the  
23 tribe coming and the extraordinary  
24 comments that you made. Everybody else  
25 from the County, from the public, from

1 Casey

2 the local citizens groups, from the  
3 lawyers, from some of the scientists and  
4 even the press, appreciate all your  
5 comments. These will all be put in the  
6 record and we will review that and it  
7 will be considered in the United States  
8 decision whether we will go forward and  
9 approve the settlement or whether we  
10 will withdraw from the settlement.

11                   Thank you very much. It's 8:21 is there  
12                   any other questions? Yes?

13 MR. KANIATAKERON: Jonathan Miller  
14 who we were going up with for 23 years.  
15 You need to get ahold of him he's a  
16 lawyer from the Franklin County. He, at  
17 the end of 23 years of the legal battle  
18 to prove that this is not legal in New  
19 York State will answer questions that I  
20 brought forth, and he's a Franklin  
21 County attorney for Malone.

22 MR. CASEY: Great, thank you. My  
23 brother lives in Franklin County. Thank  
24 you everybody.

25 KAREN KUCHARSKI: GM needs to clean

105

1 Kucharski  
2 up all of Ley Creek, and whatever damage  
3 has arisen from it. The watershed  
4 depends on every part being clean,  
5 healthy, and properly maintained. Just  
6 as a car cannot have just its outer  
7 frame to run as a cohesive entity.  
8 Please see the bigger picture, GM.  
9 [Conclusion of Public Meeting at 8:25]

10 \* \* \* \*

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

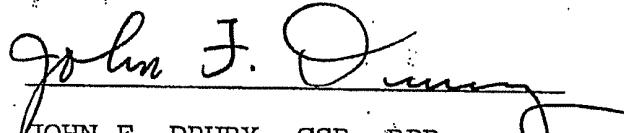
I, JOHN F. DRURY, Court Reporter and  
Notary Public, certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were taken  
before me at the time and place therein set forth, at  
which time the witness was put under oath by me;

That the testimony of the witness and all  
objections made at the time of the examination were  
recorded stenographically by me and were thereafter  
transcribed;

That the foregoing is a true and correct  
transcript of my shorthand notes so taken;

I further certify that I am not a relative or  
employee of any attorney or of any of the parties nor  
financially interested in the action.

  
JOHN F. DRURY, CSR, RPR

Notary Public

Submitted by Mark Nicotra  
Town Supervisor  
Town of Salina  
To the Department of Justice  
12/15/10

Good evening, my name is Mark Nicotra. I'm the Town Supervisor for the Town of Salina. I would like to read a brief statement on behalf of the Salina Town Board and our taxpayers. I also have a prepared written statement that I would like to submit to you now which contains the full extent of the Town's comments to the proposed Settlement Agreement.

General Motors abandoned our Town in the late 80's. It not only left behind thousands of unemployed workers, a devastating impact to our tax base, and untold difficulties to surrounding businesses, it left behind a huge environmental liability that has already cost our Town taxpayers thousands of dollars, and potentially, millions of dollars into the future.

No one disputes that General Motors dumped substantial amounts of hazardous substances and waste in our landfill and water bodies. Although GM abandoned our community long ago, its actions continue to negatively impact our Town economically, as well as environmentally.

The Settlement Agreement we are commenting on today could go a long way toward addressing some of the negative economic and environmental impacts that GM has left behind. Unfortunately, I believe the mistakes of the past will be compounded by mistakes set forth in this proposed Settlement Agreement.

And these mistakes are clear. The Agreement sets an arbitrary line at the bridge at NYS Rt. 11 for the purpose of limiting compensation under the trust fund, notwithstanding the voluminous data collected by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation proving that GM's Inland Fisher Guide facility has contaminated the entirety of Ley Creek.

Nevertheless, according to the Settlement Agreement, the trust monies can be spent east of that artificial line, but not west of it. THIS IS A MISTAKE. To spend the money east of the bridge at Rt. 11 will be duplicative of past remedial efforts and a waste of the environmental trust funds.

The Agreement further bars the Town and the State of New York from receiving millions of dollars in compensation to address the cleanup of GM's hazardous wastes generated at the Inland Fisher Guide facility, which are now located at the former Town of Salina landfill site.

The former GM facility is now thriving again with hundreds of jobs from multiple companies. The Town, together with our partners in the State and County, worked to turn the bad economic situation left to us by GM into a positive result for our community. We now respectfully request that the federal government do the same for the negative environmental conditions GM has left in our community.

Clearly, the signers of the Settlement Agreement recognized that there are problems down stream from the Inland Fisher Guide site. They identified Upper Ley Creek as a potential site where funds can be spent. Unfortunately, this is not where the problem only exists. It exists for the entirety of Ley Creek; both upstream and downstream of the NYS Rt. 11 bridge.

Moreover, the Settlement Agreement must be modified to permit the Town and the State of New York to be compensated for GM's liability to the former Town of Salina landfill site. The environmental data collected by both federal and state environmental agencies prove there is no legitimate basis to exclude GM's liabilities to Lower Ley Creek and the landfill site from compensation under the \$641 million Environmental Trust Fund the proposed Settlement Agreement will create.

In short, this Settlement Agreement does not properly take in to consideration the actual environmental problems GM's Inland Fisher Guide facility has created in the Town. It is a cookie cutter solution crafted in the halls of Washington and Albany to a global problem which ignores EPA and DEC's actual knowledge of the contamination caused by GM in this community.

We're not asking you to spend more money, we're just asking you to spend money in the right place, and listen to those local, EPA and DEC officials who are well versed on the lasting impacts of the GM facility.

Just to sum up...money has already been spent to cleanup the GM Inland Fisher Guide facility. Why are we duplicating those efforts when there is a need for cleanup action at Lower Ley Creek and compensation for GM's liability to the landfill site?

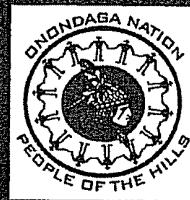
Let's do this right the first time so that this does not get revisited in future years.

We don't want some government agency coming back to the Town of Salina in the next several years years telling us that we need to cleanup contamination that was caused by GM. The taxpayers of Salina can not, and should not, be expected to shoulder the burdens for GM a second and third time.

Please listen to us. We are grateful that you have recognized GM's responsibility to our community. We are grateful that you have required GM to set aside money through the Environmental Trust Fund to fix their problems.

All we ask is that you now direct the money to fix the right problems, not problems that have already been addressed. Please let's use some common sense.

# THE ONONDAGA NATION'S VISION FOR A CLEAN ONONDAGA LAKE





The People

From time immemorial, our ancestors lived near Onondaga Lake. The Lake, its waters, plants, fish, shore birds, and animals are an intrinsic part of our existence.

Long ago, the Peacemaker brought together the five Nations on the shores of Onondaga Lake to bury the weapons of war and form our government. The Grand Council of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy continues to this day to meet at Onondaga.

The Lake is the living sum of everything in its watershed: the fish, the people, the plants, the soils, the tributaries. Onondaga Lake provides water which should be safe for drinking. Fish and birds make their home in and around the Lake. Food and medicinal plants grow along the shores of the Lake.

The Lake was a place for people to fish and hunt. It was a place for children to play and swim and learn. Delegations would arrive at Onondaga for Confederacy meetings by traveling along the Seneca River to Onondaga Lake.

We are carrying out our responsibility to the Lake. We have our own name for the Lake, one which conveys the respect and sacredness of the place and the proper relationship with it. Someday we hope to share this name with our neighbors.

We will work to remove the contamination from the Lake and surrounding land. We will be sure that the Lake is clean enough to drink the water and eat the fish, and clean enough for children to play and swim in the water. We will strengthen our culture and restore our trust in the Lake. We will take our children and grandchildren to important places around the lake and teach them the proper names and stories for them.

The Earth

The lands around Onondaga Lake are continuing to carry out their duty to Mother Earth, to all things of creation, and for this we are truly thankful. Minerals present in the soils and rocks nourish life. Rich organic wetland soils provide a home for many different plants, trees, shrubs and a wide variety of birds and other animals. Other plants and animals live on the uplands. Groundwater moves through the soils and the glacial deposits beneath, through the bedrock.

Before the pollution was emptied onto the land, the lands were doing what they were supposed to do. They had mineral wealth, stable geology, complex geomorphology, healthy wetlands, and benthic sediments. In everything Mother Earth was supposed to have been present.

The Lake bottom was rich with life. The soils around the Lake filtered and cleaned the groundwater which provided clean water to the Lake.

The Land needs to be healed in order for the Lake to be healed. We will clean and restore the land around the Lake. Contamination of the land will no longer pollute the groundwater that flows to the lake, because the wounds of Mother Earth will be cleaned out so that she can heal. Contaminated soils will be cleaned to the point that the full and proper relationship with the land by people, plants, and animals may be resumed again. Groundwater will flow clean. The land will no longer be smothered by acres upon acres of waste.

On this we agree.

On this we agree.



### The Fish

We thank the fish for their presence in Onondaga Lake. Onondaga Lake has always been their home, and we know that native fish have been absent from the Lake.

Fish provide food for people, for birds and for other fish and animals in the Lake. Migratory fish connect the waters of Onondaga Lake to its tributaries, and to the Seneca River and the Great Lakes. Fish use and live in the sediments of the Lake and with the large and small invertebrates form communities with the plants that transform the lake environment.

We will work to restore native fish to Onondaga Lake and its tributaries. The fish will be safe to eat in quantities that sustain life and the Onondaga lifeway. Native fish will return and thrive, including Whitefish, Atlantic salmon, horned dace, brook trout (not brown trout), sturgeon, and eel. We will restore the habitat for the native fish, and manage the habitat, including the invasive species that are present, so that the fish will thrive.

On this we agree.



### The Plants

We are thankful to the plants around Onondaga Lake, which are still performing their duties. Plants provide food and medicine for the people. Different plant communities provide habitat around and in the lake: water plants, wetlands, emergent wetlands, trees and shrubs. We will work to be sure that the native plants of the area will be found around the lake. In order to heal the lake, the species that originally existed in symbiosis with the lake must be restored. We will restore the relationship between people and plants, so that medicinal plants can be honored and used and will thrive. We will honor the changing climate in restoring the lake, so that native species and varieties that have thrived in slightly warmer climates will be present, and we will manage invasive species responsibly.

On this we agree.



### The Waters

We are thankful that the waters of Onondaga Lake and its tributaries are still performing their duties. Water is the source of life. The lake reflects the sky, and its beauty refreshes the people. The water of Onondaga Lake provides fish, birds, and other animals small and large with a place to live. The water can be used for drinking, and for making medicines and foods.

The waters of the Lake will be restored. People will drink the water and everyone, especially children, will swim and play in the Lake. The waters of the Lake will be reconnected with the surrounding wetlands, and the wetlands themselves will be restored. In this proper relationship the wetlands will help guard against any future pollution.

When the rain falls in Onondaga Lake's watershed, it will follow the natural cycle of water: collection and use by plants, people, and animals, and infiltration into the ground to replenish groundwater and aquifers that slowly make their way through the ground to the streams and rivers that flow to Onondaga Lake.

We will use green infrastructure, such as vegetated roofs, rain barrels and cisterns for rainwater harvesting; and permeable pavement, green street design, rain gardens and swales to let the water reconnect to the ground. We will prevent both non-point-source pollution from runoff as well as point source pollution from combined sewer overflows. There will be no more sewer overflows into the tributaries of the Lake.

The long history and damage to the Tully Valley from the salt solution mining will be addressed and the root causes will be corrected. Mudboils will no longer pour sediment into Onondaga Creek. The Creek will flow through the Onondaga Nation to Onondaga Lake with clear waters once again.

On this we agree.





#### The Food Plants

We are grateful that that there are wild foods around the Lake. The land around the lake gave us wild foods that our people used daily and enjoyed before they became unsafe or disappeared. In up-land gardens we grew the Three Sisters: corn, beans and squash. Berry plants fed people and children while they were at work and play. Wet-land plants such as cattails provided tubers and pollen. These foods give nourishment for strong bodies and minds.

We will clean the land around the lake, so that traditional plantings and gardens can be restored. Corn, beans, squash, berries, and fruit trees will be planted not just for us, but for all creation. Native wetlands will be restored and will include food and medicinal plants. We know that the food and medicinal plants will help the land. On this we agree.



#### The Trees

We are grateful to the trees around Onondaga Lake that are still growing and carrying out their responsibilities. The trees are a fundamental part of our relationship with the land around Onondaga Lake. They represent how we should live our lives and protect the land and people. The land around Onondaga Lake once supported black ash, cedar, willow, elm, butternut, red maple, chestnut, tamarack, and others.

We honor the maple as the Leader of all trees. The sugar maple is the source of sap, important for ceremonies and sustenance. Black Ash gives us material to make baskets. Butternuts give us food. Willow gives us medicine for headaches. American Elm provides medicine, and bark for housing, cooking utensils and ceremonial objects.

We will restore native trees around Onondaga Lake, and work to keep them healthy. We will try to prevent Dutch elm disease, and protect ash from emerald ash borer. We'll protect the sugar maple from the Asian long horned beetle and other threats.

We will make sure that we create an environment adequate for the trees to help with the cleanup. Poplar, basswood, and other trees take up and destroy organic compounds, and lock up metals so they are inaccessible. We will use these trees to help us as we work to restore the Lake.

On this we agree.

6



#### The Animals

The animals around Onondaga Lake are carrying out their responsibilities, though not all are still present. The Bear, Wolf, Turtle, Deer, Eel, Hawk, Heron, and Snipe clans of the Haudenosaunee have a deep relationship with these animals, birds, and fish.

The animals know their responsibility to all of creation. Some of them even sacrifice of themselves their lives so the rest of creation can go on. The rabbits feed the wolves. The wolves feed the land. The great cycle will go on. And we are part of the cycle. We will eat the fish and the rabbits and use the fur of the wolf, and this is part of the cycle. This is how it is meant to be.

We will clean the land around the lake so that all of our brothers and sisters will be able to thrive. Deer, and perhaps even moose and elk will browse on the uplands. Turtles, salamanders and frogs will breed in the waters in and around the lake. Insects will be found in diverse abundance and will provide healthy food for the animals that rely on them. Shrews, moles, voles and mice will be able to create safe homes in the upland soils. Otter, mink, muskrat and beavers will return. Eels will be restored to Onondaga Lake. Bears and wolves will visit the lake.

On this we agree.

5

 **The Birds**  
We give thanks for the birds, both the birds that should be at the Lake and the many birds that are there. We celebrate the eagle's flight, the osprey's catching fish, and the songs that the songbirds sing so our souls may be uplifted.

We empower ourselves to restore the habitat and provide housing for the birds while the Lake and the land around it recovers. Our children will build nest boxes, for ducks, robins, bluebirds and other birds. We will be sure that wetland, shoreline and upland habitat is suitable for the native birds that once lived on and around Onondaga Lake.

We will listen to the birds in order that we will know when the Lake is clean. Herons, bitterns, snipes, ospreys, sandpipers, plovers, and other wetland and shorebirds will find a home along the shores of Onondaga Lake. Upland songbirds, bank and tree swallows, flycatchers, kingfishers, eagles, ospreys, owls and hawks will be protected and restored.

On this we agree.



#### The Four Winds

We celebrate the Four Great Winds. We know that the winds will challenge us to live upon this land. The north wind will challenge us with cold winters so that we must prepare to survive using animals and trees, but warm south winds will come and make earth fruitful for us. East and west winds have duties at sunrise and sunset.

We will show concern for the airshed around the Lake. We will continue to monitor the winds and empower ourselves to clean up all the other areas that add contamination to our lake. We will consider using wind power to fuel the cleanup of the Lake, but we will be sure that it is on a small scale, so that the birds are not harmed. Weather changes will affect storm water runoff to the Lake, and pollution control measures will be designed to account for these changes. We will honor the contributions of the wind.

On this we agree.

#### The Thunderers

 **The Thunderers** are the voices of the grandfathers. The Thunderers bring the first rains of spring to wake up the world. The rains replenish the water of Onondaga Lake and purify the air around us. They also stab the earth with their lightning bolts to keep under the ground those things that should remain there. The grandfathers have not been consulted about the mining of salt from the Tully Valley or the limestone from the Jamesville Quarries, and they have warned us to be vigilant around these activities.

We acknowledge that we have not heeded the Grandfathers' warnings. We will clean up the land around the lake that has been harmed by the waste from the salt and the limestone. We will work to correct the subsidence, the mudboils, and the fissures in the Tully Valley. We will remove the waste material that was deposited in and around the Lake. We will restore the balance that the grandfathers warned us against disturbing.

On this we agree.



#### Grandmother Moon

**G**randmother Moon is the mother of Mother Earth, the leader of all women, and the bringer of children. Water and reproduction are intrinsically linked, and a healthy water ecosystem leads to healthy children and people.

Grandmother Moon has the ability to move all the waters of the world. She gives us the waters of the first environment, the womb. She moves the waters and the tides, and even the small tide of the Lake. Signals to the fish that its time to breed.

We will work to restore the balance of the waters for the people of future generations, so the water is free of PCBs, dioxins, and mercury in the water are that linked to reproductive problems. Balance will be restored between the waters and the people for future generations of women. Onondaga Lake will be part of an environment clean enough for healthy babies to be born under Grandmother Moon.

On this we agree.



### The Sun

Our elder brother the sun provides warmth and energy for the plants and animals of Mother Earth. He warms the face of Mother Earth. We show our respect to our elder brother by giving thanks in the morning and evening. Plants welcome the sun, and it brings joy to children as we play. The sun gives us energy. We can transform this energy in many ways, by growing food, or by making electricity using photovoltaic cells. The sun's warmth creates a thermocline in the Lake that keeps the layers of water in the lake from mixing at certain times of the year, and lets them mix at others.

There are things we can do to help the sun carry out its duty.

Due to global warming, the sun's rays are reaching the earth in ways that are harmful to all of us. Global warming and the sun's rays affect the life cycles of fish within Onondaga Lake and will change the habitat so that different plants and animals will thrive along its shores. We will work to lessen the impacts of global warming. With our plantings around the Lake we will provide shade along shorelines for fish to take refuge in, and places for animals to take refuge. When we construct the habitat layer at the bottom of the Lake, we will build ledges deep in the water where fishes can hide. Whatever populations of plants, animals, invertebrates and other living things come to inhabit Onondaga Lake as a result of changes in the warmth of the sun, they will not be limited in their ability to thrive by the presence of human induced contamination.

On this we agree.



### The Stars

The stars show us the way. The stars add to the waters of the world. We can see them in the dew in the morning on the grass. They are our aunts and uncles and they shine on the surface of the world and foretell great events. They give us the awe and splendor of the evening. They instruct us when to plant.

We will work to minimize the effects of light pollution so that we will be able to clearly see the stars above Onondaga Lake. We will restore the relationship of people to stars. When people are able to see the constellations and they will know when it is the correct time for planting, and other things. We will protect animals in and around Onondaga Lake from light pollution. We will follow in the footsteps of the Dark Sky Initiative and install lights which shine down, instead of up, on the targets of safety and security, people and property, and use the least energy necessary. People will have a strong relationship with the stars above Onondaga Lake because they can see and learn from them.

On this we agree.



### The Enlightened Teachers

Throughout history, Enlightened Teachers have brought wisdom to the people. The knowledge of the teachers is widespread. Onondaga Lake itself is a teacher of great wisdom. We have to listen also to the small voices in our communities because they bring forth great wisdom. The small minnow is also a teacher. It is a small voice, but can tell us a lot about the environment.

Through all of the studies, that we are doing around Onondaga Lake, these enlightened teachers are telling us about the Lake. They will give us the prudence we need to make sure that the tasks we want to do are done well. They give us joy. A teacher is a joyful person because the teacher tells us the stories that lighten the heart and make learning easy. The teachers will help us see the joy in the world around us, by their experiments and their studies. We will encourage the enthusiasm of the teachers of the world, to communicate that wisdom to us and to our neighbors. We will store the wisdom of the elders and make sure it can be held and passed on for generations to come. That will be the beauty of this work to heal Onondaga Lake.

On this we agree.



The Creator

Onondaga Lake is central to the Onondaga Nation's aboriginal territory, and is deeply sacred to the people of the Onondaga Nation. Beauty and tranquility are gifts of the Creator. The rhythms and cycles of a healthy lake cause the people living around it to reflect on the rhythms and cycles of their own lives. The Lake will take care of the Community just as the Community will take care of the Lake.

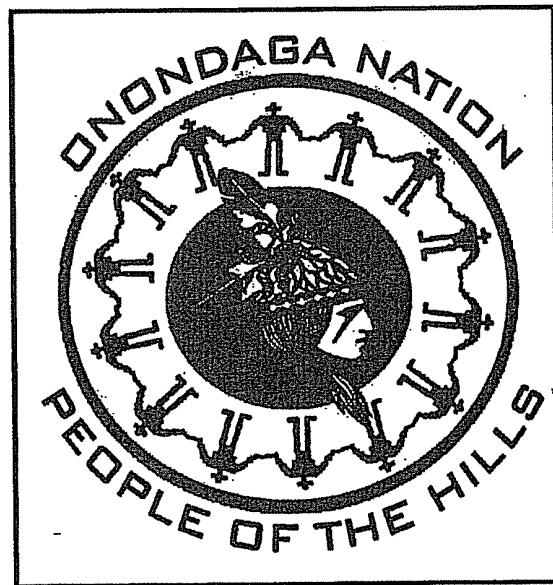
We will continue to strive for innovation and creativity in cleaning up the Lake. By being creative we show the Creator that we are learning what our responsibilities are. We don't show that we are responsible by doing the same things over and over, but by being innovative. We will bring our best minds to correcting and restoring Onondaga Lake.

We have now arrived at the place where we end our words. We would also invite all things of creation that can help us with our effort to clean up Onondaga Lake. We give thanks to all things of Creation. Of all the things we have named, it was not our intention to leave anything out. If something was forgotten, we leave it to each individual to send such greetings and thanks in their own way.

Now that we have said this, we will bring together all of our best thoughts, best knowledge and best understanding to send to the creator of all things for the beauty that surrounds us. All of this is to remind humanity of our relationship to all living things.

On this we agree.

[www.onondaganation.org](http://www.onondaganation.org)



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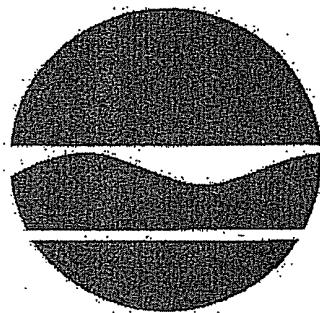
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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation  
50 Wolf Road  
Albany, NY 12233-7010

**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION - INLAND FISHER GUIDE**  
(Inactive Hazardous Waste Site #734057)

**104(e) SITE SUMMARY REPORT**

Onondaga Lake Project



June 1996  
Final

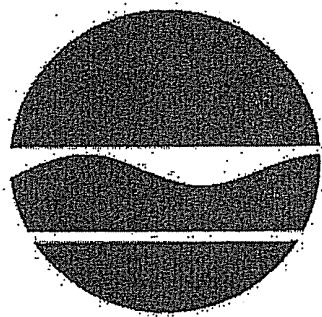
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**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION - INLAND FISHER GUIDE**  
(Inactive Hazardous Waste Site #734057)

**104(e) SITE SUMMARY REPORT**

**Onondaga Lake Project**



**June 1996**  
**Final**

**General Motors Corporation - Inland Fisher Guide (GMC-IFG)**  
**104(e) Site Summary Report**

The GMC-IFG Onondaga Lake 104(e) Site Summary Report addresses only some of the areas of concern the Department understands exist at the GMC facility. This report is not meant to be an all inclusive representation of the contamination that exists on and off-site due to past and present operations at the facility, but presents information sufficient for the Department's determination of the site's Onondaga Lake National Priorities List (NPL) sub-site status. A remedial investigation and feasibility study will need to be completed at the facility to determine all of the areas of concern.

**I. Site Description**

**A. Location** - The GMC-IFG facility is located on approximately 85 acres at 1000 Townline Road in the Town of Salina, Onondaga County, New York.

1. Local Surface Hydrology - Surface water runoff for the most part is collected by the storm sewer system or discharges to Ley Creek which is located just north of the facility. Ley Creek flows from east to west and eventually discharges into the northeastern shore (adjacent to Carousel Mall) of Onondaga Lake.
2. Local Geology and Hydrogeology - In general, subsurface stratigraphy is characterized by fill materials overlying lacustrine sediments which in turn overlie till. The fill materials include reworked native materials as well as construction debris. According to a February 1986 Phase II Hydrogeologic Investigation by EDI Engineering Science (EDI), fill materials at the facility range from 6 to 10 feet in thickness. According to a September 1985 Hydrologic Investigation by the same consultant, the thickness of lacustrine sediments were noted to generally increase in a northeast direction with values ranging from 5 to 25 feet. In addition, the upper surface of the lacustrine unit appears to decrease approximately 20 feet in elevation from the south side to the north side of the facility.

**B. Owners and Operators**

Provided below is the chronology of GMC's operations at the Townline Road Facility:

1910-1961	Brown-Lipe-Chapin Division [From 1910-1952 this division operated at the Marcellus Street Plant. (site #734022, delisted)]
1961-1968	Turnstead Division
1968-1984	Fisher Body Division
1984-1989	Fisher Guide
1989-1993	Inland Fisher Guide
1993-present	North American Operations

C. Nature of Operations

The plant manufactured metallic automobile parts until 1973. Processes included plating, buffing, forming and finishing of the metal vehicle parts. From the early 1970's until 1992, the plant's operations included the manufacturing of plastic body and trim components for automobiles. Manufacturing processes used included injection molding, painting and assembly of the components. Manufacturing at the facility ceased in 1994.

D. Materials Used

Approximately 80 million lbs/yr of plastic were used from 1973-1992. Nickel, copper and chrome were used in plating operations until 1973. Aluminum sulfate, polymers, sodium hypochlorite, lime, caustic soda and sulfuric acid were used as part of the wastewater treatment plant operations. Other materials used at the site included paint, paint thinner, trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), xylene, ethylbenzene, and oil (including hydraulic oil containing PCBs).

E. Disposal of Hazardous Substances or Hazardous Wastes

1. Types/Characteristics/Quantities

Wastes contaminated with heavy metals and PCBs were generated through the manufacturing of steel automobile parts. Buffing sludges were generated from 1956-1973 (wheel discs) and from 1956-1972 (castings). Injection molding and the painting of plastic parts, which involved the use of hydraulic oils containing PCBs, resulted in the generation of PCB contaminated paint sludge. Waste solvents were also generated as part of these processes. Fly ash was generated in the powerhouse from the combustion of coal to produce steam. Other wastes generated which needed disposal were TCA, TCE, grease, xylene, toluene and ethylbenzene.

2. Disposal Locations/Areas of Concern (On-Site and Off-Site) and Contribution to Other Potential Subsites

a. Areas of Concern - The following describes a number of the areas of concern at and adjacent to the facility:

The industrial waste sump was installed in 1963, and received process wastewater generated by the facility. This wastewater previously discharged to Ley Creek. The sump was determined to be a major source of PCB Aroclor 1248 releases to the environment. Overflow from the sump previously discharged to the lagoon prior to 1985.

Underground thinner tanks and abandoned thinner lines contained xylene, toluene and ethylbenzene. The thinner lines extend west from the manufacturing building to the thinner tanks. In 1985, an excavation in the area revealed that a thinner tank had ruptured. This discovery resulted in a Consent Order between the Department and GMC, and an construction of an ongoing collection and treatment system.